UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

THE MINT MASTER

April 2021
Volume 69 Issue 4

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — April 2021

Mike Rek

Hello Club Members,

It was great to see all of you last month at the meeting. I was happy to see over 35 of you there, with everything that is going on. We had a great turn out for the bourse night. I hope you all either sold some of your duplicates or added new coins to your collection. Thank you to everyone that helped out last month by doing refreshments and news and views, as well as all of the other things we do every month. I encourage you to sign up to do something at a future meeting. I also wanted to remind the club members that our sister club, the Ogden Coin Club is hosting their annual Northern Utah Coin Show next month on Friday and Saturday April 9th-10th. For more information on the show see the flyer later in the newsletter. Just a reminder that you as Utah coin club members can get into the show for free. We are at Catering by Bryce at 1442 Draper Parkway at 7 pm on April 13th in Draper again this month, but are in talks with the Columbus Center to return there soon. If we can't get back there we will be going to Fitts park for the May meeting. If you haven't paid your membership dues this year you need to do so by April. This month we will be having Doug Wright as our speaker.

I'll look forward to seeing you all at the meeting.

Thanks,
Mike Rek

Contents & Agenda For April 2021

Greetings - Mike Rek		**Fairview Co-Op**	**7-8**
Mini Exhibit - TBA		**The Cost of Money**	**10-11**
News & Views - TBA		**Book Review**	**12**
Coin Quiz - TBA		**1822 Half Eagle**	**15-21**
Refreshments - TBA		**1933 Double Eagle**	**24**
		Editors Message	**28**

March Meeting April 13, 2020 7PM

Tempoary meeting location is

Catering by Bryce / 1442 East Draper Blvd.

# #

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
X	X	X	Doug Wright Speaker (Tenative) Northern Utah Coin Show / Davis CO
MAY (INSIDE)	**JUNE (OUTSIDE)**	**JULY (OUTSIDE)**	**AUGUST (OUTSIDE)**
UNS Birthday / Proof Set Display UNS Medals Members – Memories/History	Youth Night Junior Board Member Organize Contact PCGS/ANA/US Mint NUTS COIN SHOW	Picnic	Speaker – Kelly Finnegan Minting Process
SEPTEMBER (INSIDE)	**OCTOBER**	**NOVEMBER**	**DECEMBER**
Grading Board Meeting	Speaker – Brent Ashworth UNS COIN SHOW	Auction Board Meeting	Christmas Dinner

ANNOUNCMENT

UNS Annual Dues

Please submit you membership dues by April 13th

The Costs have remained the same as follows:

FAMILY $30

INDIVIDUAL $20

JUNIOR / UNDER 18 $5

YOU CAN PAY DURING OUR MEETINGS IN FEBRUARY / MARCH / OR APRIL.

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1785 Immune Columbia
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W-1960, Ex: Garrett Collection

1776 Continental Dollar
VF35 NGC
Silver Newman 1-C, Ex: Romano

(1800) Washington Funeral Medal
AU Details NGC
Gold Skull and Crossbones, Ex: Garrett

1793 C-3 Half Cent
MS64+ Brown NGC. CAC
Condition Census Example

1794 C-9 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown NGC. CAC
Ex: Lord St. Oswald Sale

1796 C-1 Half Cent
MS63+ Brown NGC. CAC
The Ex: Whitney No Pole

1796 C-2 Half Cent
MS65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC
The Ex: Whitney With Pole

1811 C-1 Half Cent
SP64 NGC
Ex: Norweb Collection

1844 B-1 Half Cent
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FAIRVIEW CO-OP

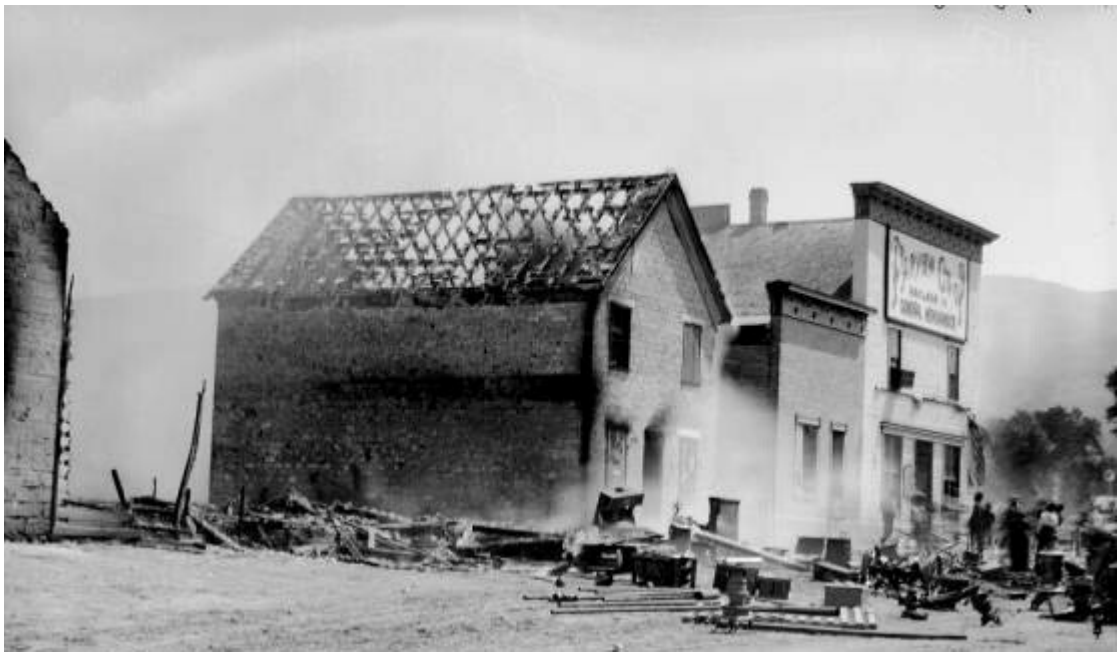
Doug Nyholm

Fairview is located in Sanpete county and is one of the largest cities in this county. Fairview was founded in 1859 and by the end of 1860 a large log meeting house had been erected. The original name of Fairview was North Bend but when the post office opened in 1864 the name Fairview was adopted.

During the late 1860's Fairview developed a main street commercial district along the original territorial road running through the center of town. In 1869 a Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institute opened a store in Fairview which became known as the Fairview Co-op. One of the only tangible remnants of this Mercantile is the survival of several pieces of paper scrip. No other tangible items or records survive. This is the case with the majority of Mormon Territorial co-ops. Regarding how much or in what denominations were issued we will for now have to rely on these surviving items.

Many similar co-ops issued not only paper scrip but metal tokens. No tokens are known from Fairview. A few years after the Fairview Co-op was established the residents of Fairview established a "United Order" where 7,500 shares of stock were issued at $10 per share. This venture failed after only a few months in operation and to date no surviving stock certificates are known.

This is about all that is known regarding the Fairview Mercantile and Co-op.



This is the only historical photo of the Fairview Co-op

These are the only two known images of Fairview scrip. I have never personally seen, or been able to examine an example in person. These black & white images were taken from Al Rust's book "Mormon and Utah Coin and Currency" published in 1984. They were also noted as "courtesy of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

APRIL PRIZES

TICKET
TICKET
TICKET

THE COST OF MONEY

Doug Nyholm

Recently the U.S. Mint released information regarding the cost of minting our circulating coinage. Of special note were the costs of producing cents and nickels in their current composition. In response, there is now once again talk of the possibility of changing the composition of these two lowest value coins. As of the released report, in 2020 the manufacturing costs of producing the lowly, and to a large degree, unwanted one cent coin cost the government 1.76 cents each. Whereas the nickels cost is now 7.62 cents each. According to the Red Book the latest mintage figures for circulating coinage for the year 2020 are ss follows.

Cent	7,040,400,000
Nickel	1,094,894,400
Dime	2,149,000,000
Quarter	1,661,600,000

The combined totals for the nickel, dime, and Quarter are - 4,905.494,400

The cents production is over 2 billion more than all other denominations combined. This included the loss leading nickel and when you combine the cent and nickel together the U.S. Mint is loosing money on over 8 billion coins minted for circulation. That figure is over double the combined mintages for the dime and quarter.

I believe that today the vast majority of the consuming public looks at the lowly cent as being more of a nuisance than having any kind of benefit. Even the nickel has virtually no purchasing power. When was the last time you were able to purchase anything for a penny or nickel?

We can then bring in the age old arguments from the vending machine industry. This may have been a significant factor over 50 years ago in 1964/65 when coinage compositions changed from silver to our current clad coinage. Silver had risen to the point that the metal in our change exceeded its face value and then again in 1982 when the cents compositions changed from copper to copper plated zinc. But now even copper, and nickel have pushed to greater levels but I also believe that the manufacturing cost alone have also significantly risen.

There are current discussions of what could possibly be done to bring down the costs which are centered on metallic content. No one seems to want to discuss the option of eliminating these denominations altogether. One alternative composition which has been put forward is nickel plated steel. Again, weight and electromagnetic signatures are presumably close to the current composition but potentially could exhibit problems for the vending machine industry. I again ask, when was the last time you encountered a vending machine, or for that matter even a parking meter that accepted cents or nickels? Most of them no longer accept any change or even cash. About the only example that I can think of are the Coin-Star machines which count your unwanted change in supermarkets and various other locations, take 10% or so and print out a coupon to be redeemed at their cash registers.

This brings up another point regarding our countries coinage. Growing up I remember six denominations in almost everyday use. Of course the cent, nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar, and even old Morgan and Peace silver dollars. Yes, silver dollars were not seen everyday but occasionally in the western states, but I definitely remember spending them for face value. Now with the cent and nickel virtually worthless and the half dollar which has not been minted for circulation for decades, and the current dollar coins occasionally seen but effectively a worthless denomination in commerce, are we potentially going to be left with only a dime and quarter? Even cash is becoming less useful with many consumers relying only on credit/debit cards or electronic transfers. Could all this be a subtle step to move to a cashless society? Covid has even prompted some businesses to request only plastic payment with some actually refusing cash.

Times are certainly changing and whether or not we will have plated steel for our minor coinage, or who knows, plastic, cardboard, or even aluminum only time will tell. I definitely do not want our change or for that matter cash to disappear.

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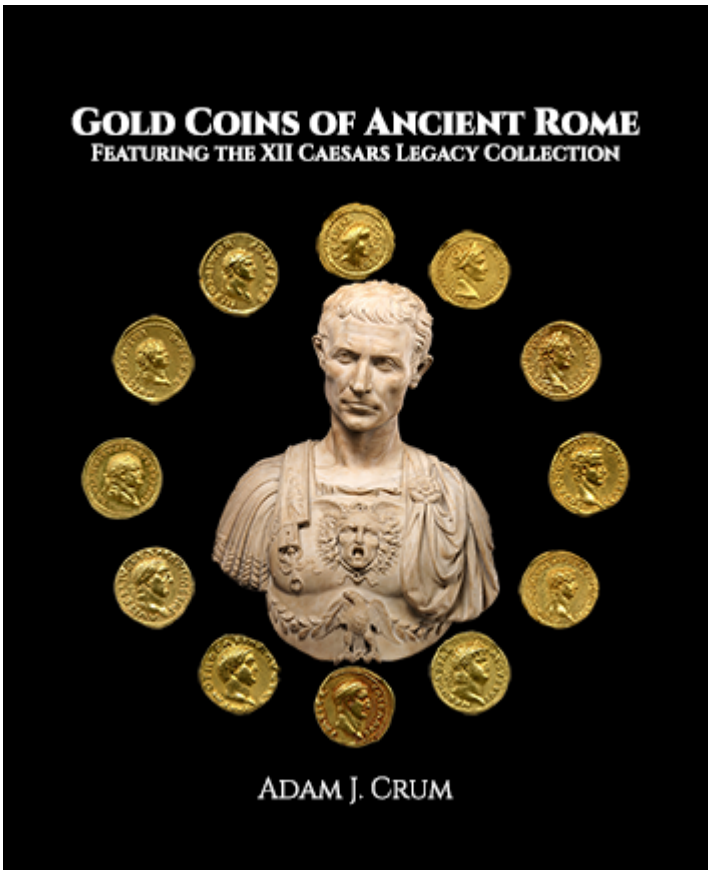
BOOK REVIEW

GOLD COINS OF ANCIENT ROME

by Adam J. Crum



I have always been interested in the ancient Roman coinage of the 12 Caesars. Years ago I wrote an article for the Mint Master and remember searching extensively for information about these coins. I have many times thought how fascinating, and challenging, it would be to assemble a set and although I have never even owned an example but reading about these coins and their history is almost as good. Recently I became aware of this book written by Adam J. Crum and currently marketed by "Finest Known" coins and historic rarities organization in Palos Verdes California.

In this magnificent book it highlights the "Twelve Caesars" gold Aureus Legacy collection set. This set is one of the finest sets ever assembled. The book is of the highest quality, like the coins, it depicts in an oversize coffee table size book printed in 13.5" x 10.5" format and just 63 pages. Each of the twelve coins are shown in a full page format in enlarged NGC holders with both obverse and reverse extracted in an even larger format. Each ruler is given several pages including a full page historical portrait, two pages about his rule and also the specific information about the coins in this Legacy set. It is simply amazing that a 2000 year old coin can even exist today and be certified as "Mint State" with the NGC notations stating that its strike and surface being both 5 of 5! A couple of the specimens are gem uncirculated and most of the others are close to being or are the finest known.

This book, as I stated, is a coffee table book and isn't a long read but the information regarding these rulers is very interesting. It certainly has the possibility of whetting your appetite for ancient coins or learning more about ancient Rome.

The book can be ordered directly from "Finest Known" by contacting them at 888-751-1933 or their e-mail at info@finestknown.com. It is available postpaid and tax included for $49.95 and as an added bonus it comes with an NGC certified "Widows Mite."

It has certainly made a welcome addition to my library and I highly recommend it to everyone, even if you have never owned an ancient coin.

2022 RED BOOKS!

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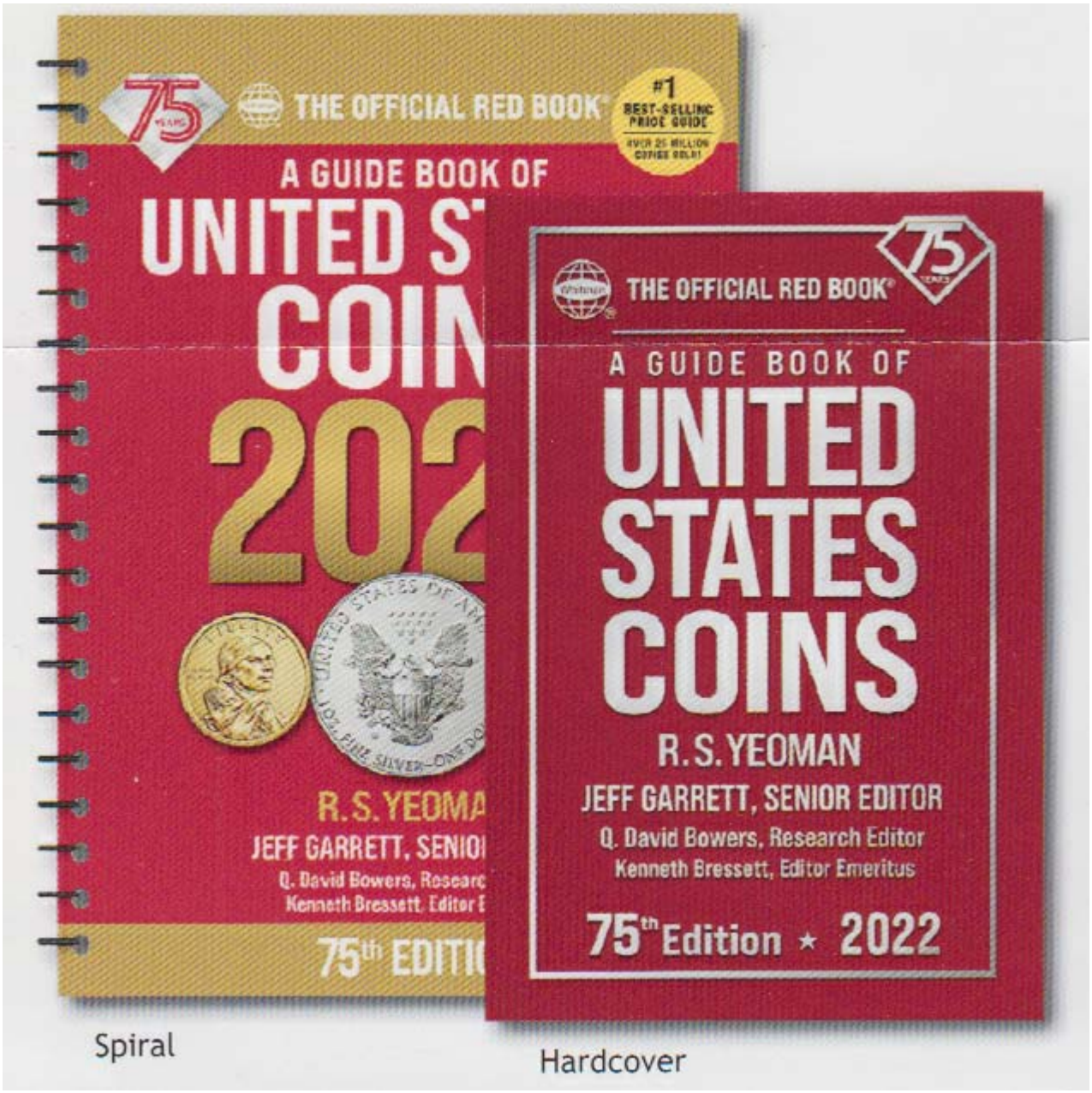

2022 Red Books are scheduled to ship in April followed by the 7th Edition Mega Red which should ship in May. This years Mega Red will be highlighting U.S. Dollars.

Several places are accepting pre-orders now, so if you want to be the first on your block with the new Red Books check them out.

Consign Today

Over the course of 2020, Stack's Bowers Galleries hosted some of the most successful auctions of year, achieving tremendous prices realized for our consignors. As public gatherings and conventions were cancelled, Stack's Bowers Galleries utilized unsurpassed experience in hosting public auctions and award winning online bidding technology to sell nearly $150 million in coins and paper money consigned to our 2020 auction season.

As an official auctioneer, we are working hand in hand with the American Numismatic Association as we continue our tradition of offering remarkable auction events at the annual World's Fair of Money®, this year scheduled for August in Rosemont, Illinois. We have produced record breaking results every year, showcasing landmark rarities and well-known name collections, as well as items from every collecting interest and price range. We invite you to be part of this winning combination and realize top market price for your holdings in one of the best venues of the year.

While your collection is being showcased, we can offer you money to spend right now – a generous cash advance against the proceeds of your consignment. All you have to do is ask!

Contact us today! The time is right, the venue is right and a personalized plan is just a phone call away. Whether you are thinking of selling your entire collection or would like to auction select pieces or duplicates, we will showcase your holdings to their finest advantage, to the world's most active, most dynamic clientele of buyers. It may be the most financially rewarding decision you have ever made.

Consignment Deadlines:

Ancient & World Coins: June 10 • World Paper Money: June 18

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1822 GOLD HALF EAGLE

Historic 1822 Half Eagle Sold for $8.4 Million in the Stack's Bowers Galleries March 2021 Auction

A New Auction Record

Author: **Stack's Bowers Galleries** / Friday, March 26, 2021 / Categories: Press Releases#

Costa Mesa, CA (March 26, 2021) -- The finest known 1822 half eagle sold for $8.4 million in the Stack's Bowers Galleries March 2021 Las Vegas Auction, setting a new world record in the process. Graded AU-50 by PCGS, this historic $5 coin from the D. Brent Pogue Collection was offered March 25 in the firm's Rarities Night session. It is now the most valuable U.S. Mint gold coin that has ever sold at auction, and has surpassed even the highest prices paid for a 1913 Liberty nickel, 1804 silver dollar, or 1933 double eagle.

The 1822 half eagle is a legendary American treasure and represents the lynchpin to a complete set of U.S. coinage. There are only three known specimens, two of which are permanently impounded in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian Institution. The Pogue-Eliasberg specimen sold by Stack's Bowers Galleries is the only example in private hands and represents a unique opportunity to own this issue. Most of the great figures in American numismatics never possessed one, and many have been born and died without ever having had the chance to compete for one at auction.

Prior to the Stack's Bowers Galleries sale, there had been only two occasions in American numismatic history in which an 1822 half eagle has sold at auction: the 1906 Harlan P. Smith Collection Sale and Stack's Bowers Galleries' 1982 sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg Gold Coin Collection. The Smith specimen was later donated with the Lilly Collection of gold coins to the Smithsonian Institution. The other Smithsonian example is traced to the Mint Cabinet Collection, where it had been since the 1830s.

The About Uncirculated Pogue Specimen was first acquired by Virgil Brand in 1899 and held in his vast collection until sold by his heirs in 1945. At that time it entered the unparalleled cabinet of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., and became part of the only complete collection of U.S. coins ever formed. When the gold coins from the Eliasberg Collection were auctioned in 1982, the successful buyer was the young D. Brent Pogue in the early stages of building what would become the most valuable numismatic collection in history, a cabinet which has realized over $140 million in a series of sales by Stack's Bowers Galleries from 2015 through 2021.

With a price realized of $8.4 million, the Pogue 1822 half eagle now takes pride of place in a new cabinet. It had been in only three collections over more than 115 years, and now a fourth collector has added their name to this exclusive roster. Generations may pass before even the most well-financed collectors, dealers, and museums have another opportunity to own this issue. For more information on this historic offering or to consign your collection to auction, visit StacksBowers.com or call 800-458-4646 to speak with a numismatic specialist.

LAST NIGHT A NEW RECORD WAS SET WITH THE AUCION OF THE 1822 HALF EAGLE FOR $8.4 MILLION. THIS IS A UNIQUE COIN IN COLLECTORS HSNDS AND THE ENTIRE STACKS/BOWERS AUCTION CATALOGG DESCRIPTION IS REPRINTED FOLLOWING COURTESY OF STACKS/BOWERS. IN 2015 PRECEEDING THE POGUE SALE Q. DAVID BOWERS WROTE AN ENTIRE 116 PAGE BOOK ABOUT THIS FAMOUS AND FANTASTIC COIN.

The Most Legendary Rarity in American Numismatics

Lot 4149 Obverse

The Legendary 1822 Capped Head Left Half Eagle

In Only Three Collections for More than 120 Years

The Only Specimen Available to Collectors

4149

1822 Capped Head Left Half Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-8. AU-50 (PCGS). Stack's Bowers Galleries is proud to once again offer at auction this landmark rarity in American numismatics —the D. Brent Pogue specimen of the 1822 half eagle — the only 1822 half eagle in private hands. This coin was considered a family treasure when we offered it in May 2016, prior to the untimely passing of D. Brent Pogue in August 2019. This is likely to be the bidding opportunity of a lifetime for advanced collectors seeking the rarest and finest in classic U.S. Mint coinage. We continue with our description of this coin from our May 2016 catalog of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV:

"I have the only one not in the hands of the government." - Louis Eliasberg, on the 1822 half eagle, 1975

One of America's most noteworthy historic collectibles in any form, the only 1822 half eagle in private hands is an unassuming physical presence. Its surfaces are toned to a deep, elegant shade of amber and maize, highlighted with subtle hints of pale green and ruddy violet. Coronas of luster shine outside all design elements, bright and reflective, framing Liberty's portrait, the date, each star, along with the eagle and peripheral legends on the reverse. Its aesthetics are positive, but not in a showy way. This is not a Gem, nor does it glitter like a jewel. This piece displays antiquity. It shows wear and use. Its surfaces suggest its life before collectors and cabinets and fame. Within the shadows of contrast between a coin worth $5 and a coin worth millions, this coin hides a story whose earliest details will forever remain unknown.

Though the devices show even and pleasing wear, it is evident that the strike is complete and finely detailed. The usually encountered areas of softness on this type, such as Liberty's lowest curl and hair curl on the obverse, or the wings of the eagle or its talons on the reverse, are each well realized. The stars have their centers and the denticles are nicely formed. The scattering of minuscule lines and marks weaves a narrative of pockets and bags, of anonymity in a crowd of gold. The most notable individual mark is a nick in the upper left obverse field, between star 4 and Liberty's nose. A light dig left of star 9, an abrasion left of star 12, and a thin scratch to the lower left of star 13 catch the eye, but so too do the marks that have seen more wear, such as the dull dents below Liberty's eye and the short ancient scratch at the corner of her mouth. The marks, taken as a whole, do not distract, rather, they form a tapestry, weaving a texture that is both chaotic and even, giving this coin a sense of history and appeal that no Mint State coin will ever know.

The date is bold, punched neatly and evenly, close together and on a perfect plane. The distinctive 2s come from the same punch, with a thick base that curves to a barely perceptible peak in the middle. This reverse was used to coin the half eagles of 1821 before the 1822, as well as those of 1823 and 1824 after it. The reverse die state is more similar to the 1823 half eagles than to those made in 1821, showing the delicate and poorly rendered berry beneath the highest pair of olive leaves in a slender, claw-shaped formation, the shape it assumed after lapping, not its original unlapped outline as seen on the 1821 half eagles. No die cracks, clashes, or other natural flaws are seen. Nothing in the manufacturing process is known to have condemned the 1822 half eagle to extraordinary rarity. No cataclysm writ in steel shortened what would have otherwise been an issue of typical rarity. Rather, the production life of this die marriage ended in some unassuming fashion that went unrecorded by history, just as its few legendary survivors avoided the melting pot.

There is no good reason for the 1822 half eagle to be as rare as it is. Its reported mintage of 17,796 is typical of the half eagles struck in this decade. Delivery data recorded by the Assay Commission shows that the Treasurer received groups of half eagles that had been struck in 1822 on March 25, May 24 and 27, August 6, October 26, November 2, and January 24 of the following year. On each of these dates, three half eagles were set aside, and on March 10, 1823, all 21 were melted down and assayed to prove their weight and fineness. No United States Mint document indicates the date of those coins, however. Many of them were likely dated 1820, and some could also have been dated 1821. John Dannreuther has suggested that potentially none of the half eagles delivered in 1822 were dated that year, and his study of half eagle die states leaves open the possibility that 1822 half eagles were actually struck after those dated 1823 and 1824. Despite an abundance of information, including mintage figures and delivery dates, no scholar or library anywhere holds a certain answer to the question of how many 1822-dated half eagles were struck.

Survivorship percentages of early half eagles are tiny, typically well under 1% of the recognized mintage. The three surviving 1822 half eagles may, instead of representing an historical fluke that produced an extreme rarity, constitute the expected number of specimens remaining from a mintage of a few hundred pieces, given typical survivorship probabilities.

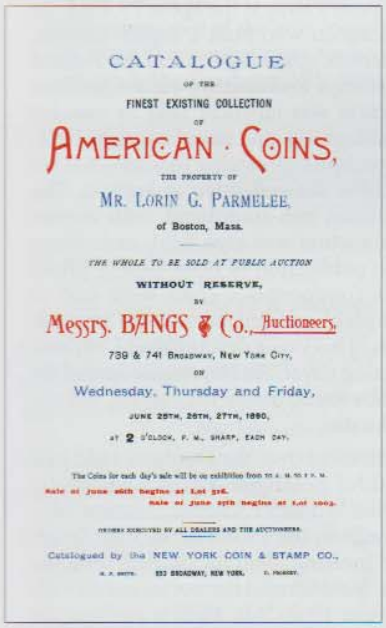
Half eagles have been among the most popular series for generations of American numismatists. No other gold denomination was so unfailingly struck, year in and year out, from the beginning of American precious metal coinage in 1795 until 1916. Besides cents, which have been struck with every date from 1793 forward except 1815, no other denomination can compare to the half eagle. Collectors can find every date before World War I except 1801, 1816, and 1817. Including modern commemorative issues, they were struck at every single American minting facility, even West Point. In the 19th century, this continuity made completeness the goal of every collector with means. The attention on the half eagle put the denomination's rarities in the spotlight. The 1798 Small Eagle and the 1795 Large Eagle were perhaps more famous in 1880 than they are today; an example of the former was for a short time the most valuable American coin in the world. The 1815 half eagle was the most celebrated rarity among American gold coins, outshining even the 1822, whose real elusiveness evaded notice for decades.

The turning point in the story of the 1822 may have been the 1890 Parmelee sale. Lorin Parmelee collected the greatest cabinet of United States and colonial coins ever assembled in 19th century America. Parmelee not only bought individual coins wherever he could find them, but he bought entire collections to get upgrades and issues he lacked. The collections he bought en bloc included some of the greatest numismatic cabinets of his era, like those of George A. Seavey, J. Carson Brevoort, and Charles I. Bushnell. Seavey's collection of gold coins was considered complete as early as 1864. When the time came for Parmelee to auction his holdings, he was undoubtedly horrified to find that his 1822 was a counterfeit. In order to maintain the integrity of the cabinet, Harlan Page Smith, a principal of the New York Coin and Stamp Company, inserted his own coin into the collection, though he had no intent to sell it. It was cataloged with a casualness that stood out amidst the spare prose of the rest of the Parmelee lots, called "awfully rare from way back" and correctly characterized as "the first and only one ever offered at public sale." Smith bought the coin back for $900, and it remained his until his death in 1902. By the time his collection was sold by the Chapman brothers in 1906, numismatists had finally grown aware of the date's extraordinary rarity. Specialized numismatic auctions had, at that point, been commonplace for a half century, yet not one of them had ever included a genuine 1822 half eagle.

Smith was fond of telling the story of his coin's discovery, plucked from a bullion dealer's stock for $6.50. When it sold in the auction gallery of Davis and Harvey, Auctioneers, at 1112 Walnut Street in Philadelphia on May 8, 1906, it realized $2,165, a record. "1804 dollars must now take a back seat," reported *The Numismatist* soon thereafter. "An 1822 half eagle at the Harlan P. Smith sale in Philadelphia brought $2,165." The winning bidder, William Forrester Dunham of Chicago, already had an 1804 dollar, but his 1822 half eagle was his greatest prize.

When Harlan Page Smith's 1822 half eagle found a new home, the only other example most collectors knew existed was the one that had long been in the Mint Cabinet. It had been there for decades, probably found by Adam Eckfeldt, the Chief Coiner who assembled a collection for the Mint unofficially before 1838 and with government funding and approval thereafter. Perhaps Eckfeldt knew when he found it just how rare it was, or perhaps he only knew that it was a date the Mint's collection lacked. By the time it arrived in his hands, with fingers and palms that were undoubtedly calloused and scarred by years working steel and powering screws, the half eagle also had seen its share of work. The Mint Cabinet coin is worn and nicked, set aside only after years in bags and boxes, counted and tossed with no more consideration than any other coin of its weight and fineness.

Unknown to Smith or Dunham, another 1822 half eagle had turned up in 1899. It appeared out of nowhere in the hands of a little known dealer named Moritz David, an émigré from



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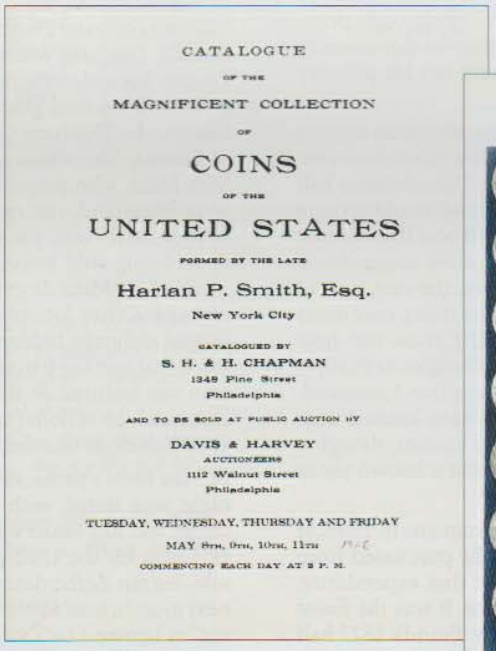

CATALOGUE

OF THE

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OF

COINS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

FORMED BY THE LATE

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New York City

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PLATE V

While the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection catalog included an 1822 half eagle, it was not actually for sale, nor did it belong to Mr. Parmelee. In fact, it belonged to Harlan P. Smith and was not actually sold until the 1906 sale of his collection by the S.H. and H. Chapman.

The presently offered 1822 half eagle was part of the massive Virgil Brand Collection. This Chicago brewer and numismatist, shown at far left, owned the coin from 1899 until his death, after which it went to his brother, Armin, shown here with his wife, Frieda.

Germany. An emergency passport application submitted by David from Europe in 1917 tells his story. Born in Lautenberg, Germany in 1860, he moved to New York in April 1893. He was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1905. From 1914 to 1917, he lived in Europe, listing England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium among residences he kept during that time. When he applied for his emergency passport in February 1917, he was living in Barcelona. When he left from Antwerp in 1893, he was a "clerk." When he applied for citizenship, his business was "merchant." By 1917, after a few successful decades, Mr. David's passport application listed his occupation as "art dealer."

Passenger lists of the era show that David traveled to Europe often, even before living there during World War I. From 1903 to 1906, he visited annually. His trips likely served the same purpose as his ads in *The Numismatist*, which advertised in 1897 that "M. David, 18 East 112th Street, New York, wants European coins and medals in gold and silver and will exchange others for the same." In 1898, he offered assistance with "whole collections, bought or taken of and sold at auction, either in this country or in Europe." United States coins were clearly not his primary business.

And yet, on August 14, 1899, Moritz David wrote out an invoice to the most acquisitive collector of United States coins there ever was, Virgil Brand, to sell him four rare early United States half eagles. The 1815, lower grade than the one Brand would acquire from the Guttag Brothers in 1925, was $200. It was Brand's first example of the famous 1815 half eagle. Two more scarce dates, 1824 and 1826, were $60 each. David received the vast sum of $800 for an 1822 half eagle, a price that despite being enormous was cheap enough to suggest Mr. David didn't know just how rare the 1822 was. He may have bought the half eagles in Europe, or he may have found them in his new adoptive homeland. They may have come as a group, or he may have located each individually. Nothing about David's sources is known, though a European origin for the coins would fit with what is known about his business model.

Virgil Brand purchased 4,471 numismatic specimens in 1899, at a sum cost of $7,464.77. The 1822 half eagle he purchased from Moritz David represented more than 10% of that expenditure, yet Brand would have undoubtedly paid more. It was the finest 1822 half eagle extant, and it remains so today. Brand's 1822 half eagle was salted away with hundreds of thousands of other coins, unseen until after his death in 1926.

In the meantime, word spread that Virgil Brand owned an 1822 half eagle. The description of the example sold from Harlan Page Smith's collection in May 1906 included word that there was a specimen in the Brand Collection. "We know of but 3 specimens," the Chapman brothers wrote, "U.S. Mint, Virgil M. Brand, and the present example was in the Parmelee sale [of] 1890, where it was loaned by H.P. Smith to take the place of Parmelee's specimen which had proven to be counterfeit."

Following the H.P. Smith auction, no 1822 half eagle would change hands either publicly or privately for decades. Brand's coin devolved to his estate after his death, a rope in the messy tug of war between brothers Armin and Horace. Coins went back and forth as the brothers horse-traded individual rarities and entire specialized collections. A court settled the division in 1937, and Virgil's 1822 half eagle ended up in the hands of his brother Armin.

In the meantime, the other private owner of an 1822 half eagle, William Forrester Dunham, passed away at the age of 79. Like the Brands, Dunham was a Chicagoan who built a superb cabinet. Despite his wide-ranging interests, spanning from major Federal rarities to encased postage stamps and obscure early Canadian tokens, the Dunham Collection was nowhere near as massive as Brand's. The whole assemblage was purchased outright by B. Max Mehl, who prepared a sumptuous catalog to announce his acquisition and, ostensibly, offer the collection at auction. The auction itself was, put charitably, non-traditional, with certain items being sold before the auction was ever held, and others retained by Mehl despite the publication of brow-raising prices realized. Other lots of more commonplace coins were sold to several different bidders, as Mehl selected items from his own stock that met the parameters of his vague descriptions. Only one coin was featured on the catalog cover. An impressive spread on Dunham's 1804 dollar could be found inside the catalog, but the 1822 half eagle was clearly the star.

B. Max Mehl's profound excitement over the Dunham 1822 half eagle was tinted with youthful nostalgia. Mehl's numismatic career was just underway when William F. Dunham outbid John H. Clapp for the 1822 half eagle in the 1906 Harlan Page Smith sale. Farran Zerbe described meeting Mehl for the first time the next month, June 1906, while Mehl "shared the novice bench with me" at Lyman Low's sale of June 1906. "Mr. Mehl is perhaps the juvenile of the active dealers," but Zerbe saw him fall "right into the ranks with the old timers" at the sale, where the record-setting

1822 half eagle was central to the conversation. Little could Mehl have expected then that 35 years later, he would be the old timer, and the Smith-Dunham 1822 half eagle would be on the cover of an auction catalog bearing his name. Mehl first met Dunham in 1910. Mehl was in Chicago with his wife when, "on our belated honeymoon, a refined looking gentleman called on us at our hotel." They became friends, and the still-inexperienced Mehl looked up to Dunham as a mentor. After the sale's completion, in the July 1941 issue of *The Numismatist*, Mehl could not retain his enthusiasm. "My life-long ambition and dream to catalog and successfully sell the Celebrated Dunham Collection came true!"

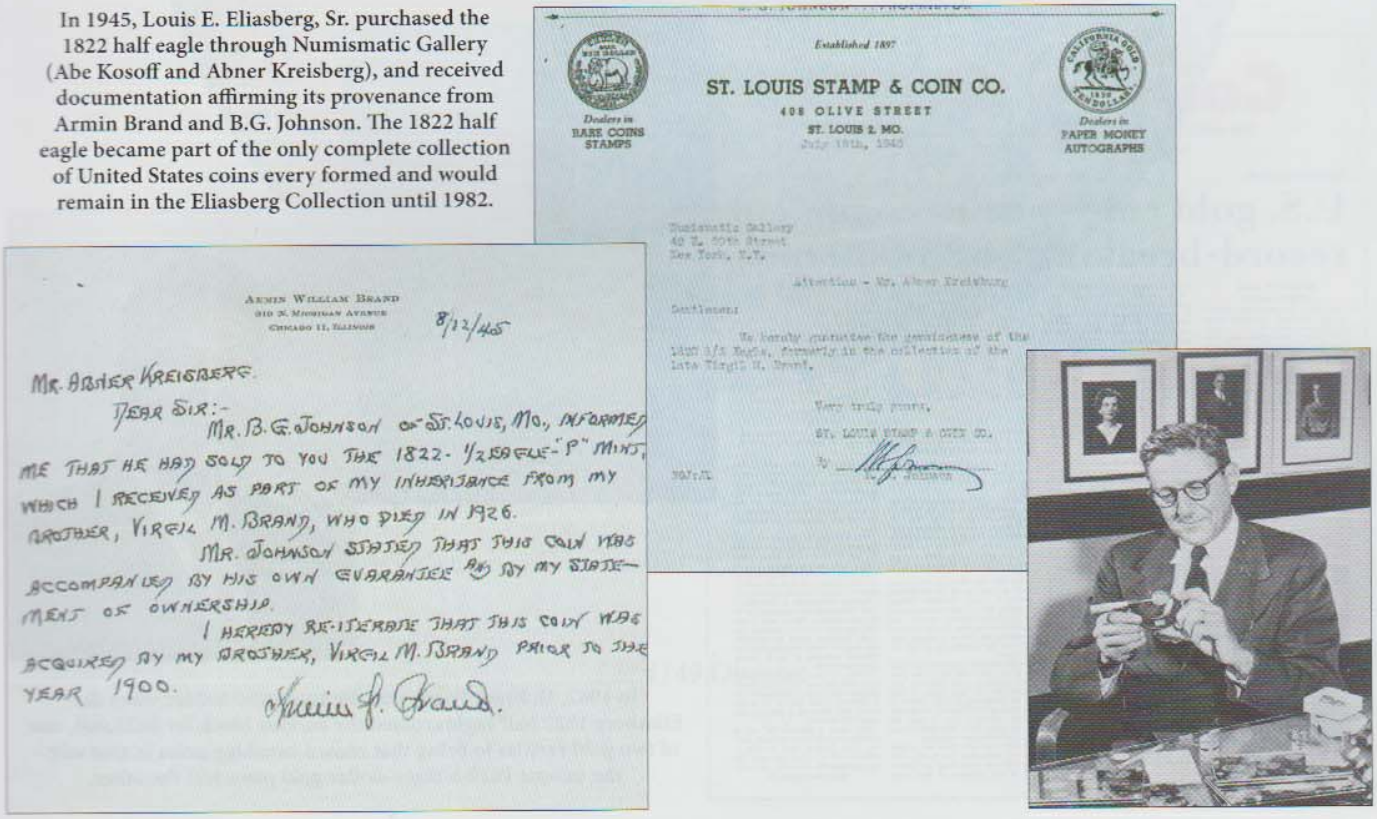
The 1822 half eagle was announced to have brought $11,575, though the actual price was somewhat less. Either way, the sales price was a new record sum for an American coin. The Dexter-Dunham 1804 dollar's high bid was published as $4,250. Rather than selling to an auction bidder, Mehl had sold both in advance of the catalog even being printed. The 1804 dollar sold to Harold Bareford. The 1822 half eagle sold to Cincinnati collector Charles Williams. Williams owned it for only a few years before he sold his entire collection to Abe Kosoff's Numismatic Gallery, a partnership with Abner Kreisberg. Mehl acted as middleman when the coin was sold to Texas businessman Amon Carter, Sr. Like Williams, Carter owned the coin for only a few years, passing away in 1955 and leaving his coins to his son. In the late 1950s, Amon Carter, Jr. sold the 1822 half eagle to Stack's for a customer named Josiah K. Lilly, the pharmaceutical magnate, who died in 1966. In 1967, Lilly's coin collection, one of many collections he assembled, was appraised at over $5.5 million. In lieu of estate taxes, the whole collection was donated to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, a trade-off that required an Act of Congress.

An Act for the Relief of the Estate of Josiah K. Lilly was enacted on June 4, 1968. On June 13, 1968, a Brink's truck disgorged itself at the Smithsonian Institution's loading dock, placing 6,113 gold coins in the permanent custody of the United States Government. On that day, the Virgil Brand specimen of the 1822 half eagle became the only example remaining in private hands, the only one of its kind any collector can ever aspire to own.

In 1942, Louis Eliasberg completed his acquisition of the collection formed over two generations by J.M. and John H. Clapp from Stack's for a price in excess of $100,000. The Clapp Collection contained nearly everything. The elder Clapp had bought mintmarked silver coins from the United States Mint when few people cared. The younger Clapp became a nationally renowned expert on the gold coins of the United States and Latin America. The cabinet they built was one of the greatest of all time. It lacked little. One coin neither father nor son ever owned was an 1822 half eagle. John H. Clapp was the underbidder on the specimen sold at the 1906 Harlan Page Smith sale. In the 34 years between that day and his death, Clapp never had another chance at an 1822 half eagle.

Following the Clapp purchase, Louis Eliasberg diligently searched nationwide for the few American coins that continued to elude him. He and his secretary scoured fixed price lists and auctions, fielded calls and letters from dealers offering some rarity or another, and generally kept the search up on a daily basis. In 1945, Eliasberg hired Abe Kosoff to acquire the Brand 1822 half eagle for him. The coin had remained in the possession of Armin Brand, who, for nearly a decade, had been consigning most of his coins to St. Louis dealer Burdette G. Johnson. On his way to a vacation in Mexico, Kosoff paused in St. Louis to conduct business with Johnson. Eliasberg has assented to pay as much as $13,750 for the Brand 1822 half eagle. When Kosoff inquired about the coin, Johnson told him it was available and was priced at $15,000, minus a standard dealer discount of 10% for a net price of $13,500. "The margin of $250 on a $13,750 transaction was not at all appealing," Kosoff later wrote, so he attempted to put together a package deal involving the 1822 half eagle and

In 1945, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. purchased the 1822 half eagle through Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg), and received documentation affirming its provenance from Armin Brand and B.G. Johnson. The 1822 half eagle became part of the only complete collection of United States coins every formed and would remain in the Eliasberg Collection until 1982.



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8/12/45

MR. ABNER KREISBERG.

DEAR SIR:-

MR. B.G. JOHNSON OF ST. LOUIS, MO., INFORMED ME THAT HE HAD SOLD TO YOU THE 1822- 1/2 EAGLE- "P" MINT, WHICH I RECEIVED AS PART OF MY INHERITANCE FROM MY BROTHER, VIRGIL M. BRAND, WHO DIED IN 1926.

MR. JOHNSON STATED THAT THIS COIN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS OWN GUARANTEE AS BY MY STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP.

I HEREBY RE-ITERATE THAT THIS COIN WAS ACQUIRED BY MY BROTHER, VIRGIL M. BRAND PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1900.

Armin W. Brand.

the unique 1870-S $3 gold piece. Eliasberg professed no interest in the 1870-S $3, though he later bought it for much more, so Kosoff was left to try to salvage the deal, all while on his way to a warm holiday resort.

At Kosoff's request, Abner Kreisberg, his partner in Numismatic Gallery, called Louis Eliasberg. "Now look, let's stop horsing around," Kreisberg told the owner of the greatest American coin collection, a millionaire he had never met. "Johnson wants $13,000 - that's rock bottom - make it $14,000 and I'll deliver the coin to you." Kosoff later reported "Eliasberg thought it was a funny approach." Eliasberg said "Okay" and the deal was consummated. The finest 1822 half eagle was his.

While Eliasberg owned the 1822 half eagle, it was viewed by over a million people at a special exhibition at the Philadelphia Mint, staged in association with the Bicentennial celebration in 1976. It was featured in national magazines and put on display at major coin shows. Eliasberg shared it and enjoyed it. Without it, the only complete collection of United States coins ever formed would have been sadly incomplete.

In October 1982, the United States gold coins from the Eliasberg collection were offered for sale by Bowers and Ruddy Galleries at an auction in New York City. The two coins Burdette G. Johnson had offered Abe Kosoff over dinner on the night before he left for Mexico in 1945 brought the same amount, $687,500, setting a new world record for any United States Mint coin sold at auction. One of those coins, the 1870-S $3 gold piece, was purchased by Harry Bass, and today it remains with his collection at the American Numismatic Association Museum. The other is the presently offered 1822 half eagle. While other rarities have changed hands and changed hands again, this coin has been the consistent centerpiece of the finest collection of early United States half eagles ever assembled.

To call the 1822 half eagle a rarity is truly an understatement. Nearly all rarities surface at least once a decade, and some seemingly swim through auctions once a year or more. However, for the 1822 half eagle there are only three examples known, one of which has been in government hands since it first attracted notice. The other two pieces have crossed the public auction block only once each: at the Harlan Page Smith sale of 1906 and at the 1982 Eliasberg sale of the U.S. Gold Coin Collection. While the Smith specimen was featured in B. Max Mehl's 1941 Dunham Collection catalog - and even pictured on the cover - it only changed hands via private sale at that time and twice more in the next quarter of a century. In 1968, it was donated to the Smithsonian Institution and it will never be sold again. The currently offered, finest known specimen has been in only three cabinets for over 120 years, those of Virgil Brand, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., and D. Brent Pogue. When Stack's Bowers Galleries offered this legendary rarity in 2016 with other items from the Pogue Collection, the family decided they were not yet ready to part with such a treasure. The untimely passing of D. Brent Pogue in the summer of 2019 meant that further items from this incredible cabinet - coins, paper money and numismatic literature - were made available at public auction through Stack's Bowers Galleries. And now, the decision has been made to offer the legendary 1822 half eagle. With only one collectible specimen, the winning bidder will be the only numismatist who will be able to complete a collection of early half eagles or, if so inclined, of the whole range of United States coins. Here is one of American numismatics' greatest prizes and an opportunity that may not recur in decades.

PCGS# 8130.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer.

Ex Moritz David; Virgil Brand Collection, by sale, August 1899; Horace and Armin Brand, by descent, 1926; Armin Brand, by court order, 1937; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, by sale, via Burdette G. Johnson and Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg), July 1945; Louis E. Eliasberg, Jr., by descent, 1976; our (Bowers and Ruddy Galleries') sale of the United States Gold Coin Collection, October 1982, lot 378, via David Akers; D. Brent Pogue Collection.

Coin World

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD

COMBINING WORLD COINS & NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK

November 10, 1982

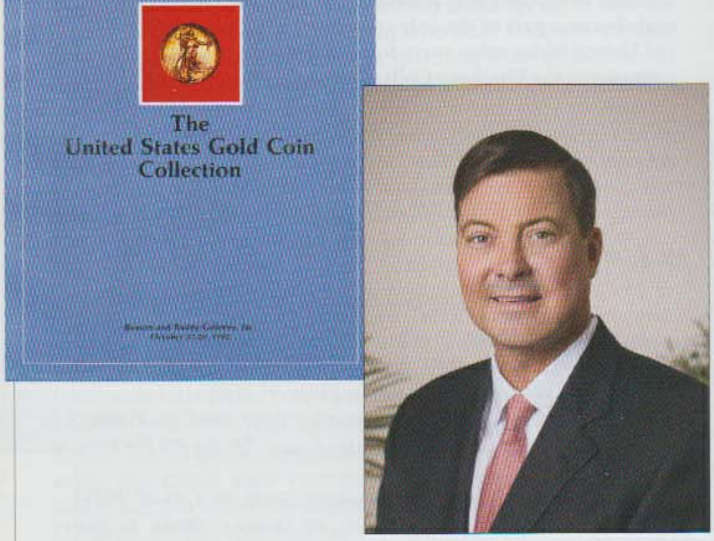
U.S. gold coin rarities command record-breaking $625,000 bids

By David L. Ganz

Special Correspondent

The half million dollar mark was breached a second time during the United States Gold Coin Collection sale, as this 1822 half eagle brought a final world's record bid of $625,000.

More than 300 bidders crowded the auction floor at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York City as Bowers & Ruddy auctioned the 1,674 gold coins making the United States Gold Coin Collection.



The United States Gold Coin Collection

In 1982, D. Brent Pogue was the successful bidder when the Eliasberg 1822 half eagle crossed the auction block for $625,000, one of two gold rarities to bring that record-breaking price in that sale – the unique 1870-S three-dollar gold piece was the other.

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Million Dollar Coins

According to the 2020 Red Book (Don't look first)

1. **What is the highest price ever paid for a copper coin?**
   - A) $1,545,000
   - B) $2,585,000
   - C $2,990,350
   - D) 1,076,545

2. **Of the top 20 most expensive coins, which appears most on the list?**
   - A) 1804 Silver Dollar
   - B) 1913 Nickel
   - C) 1794 Silver Dollar
   - D) 1933 Double Eagle

3. **How many million dollar coins are on the list?**
   - A) 89
   - B) 97
   - C) 105
   - D) 149

4. **What is the highest price ever paid for a Territorial gold coin?**
   - A) $814,000
   - B) $996,500
   - C) $1,057,50
   - D) $1.350,400

5. **How many $2 million coins are on the list?**
   - A) 10
   - B) 20
   - C) 30
   - D) 40

6. **How many coins do you own that are on the list?**
   - A) 0
   - B) 0
   - C) 0
   - D) 1

7. **What is the lowest priced coin on the list?**
   - A) $435,500
   - B) $595,900
   - C) $618,125
   - D) $705,775

1933 Double Eagle For Sale

Doug Nyholm

The only legal 1933 Double Eagle which sold for $7,590,020 in July of 2002 by Sotheby's/Stacks is going up for sale again. At the time of its sale it had top spot for the highest price ever paid for a single coin. Now it is third place but definitely has the opportunity to move up, even possibly regain the top spot again. It will have some tough competition however as the top coin as of this writing is the 1794 Specimen Silver Dollar thought to be the first Silver Dollar coined by the United States which brought $10,016,875 on January 2013 during a Stacks/Bowers auction. Then recently the 1787 Brasher Doubloon fetched an amazing $9,360,000 earlier this year in January at a Heritage auction. Finally, the Pogue 1822 Half Eagle will cross the auction block in a few days at the Stack/Bowers Rarities night on March 25th. This coin definitely has a good chance of taking over the top spot which would be at least the second ten million dollar coin and could go between $10 and $15 million dollars.

This 1933 Double Eagle originally had an anonymous buyer but it was recently announced that Stuart Wietzman, famous in the fashion industry designing shoes was the owner. It will now be sold again by Sotheby's later this year on June 8th. The current estimate is between $10 and $15 million dollars.

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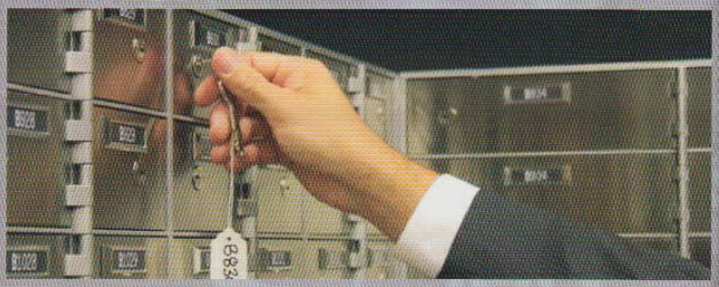

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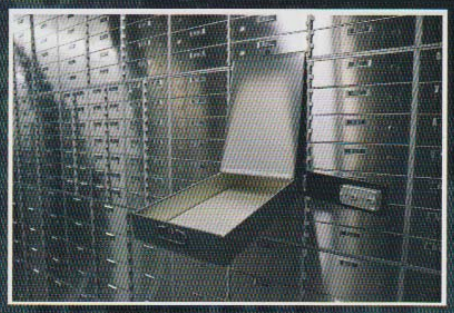

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3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
3" X 10" x 22"	$50.00	$500
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10" X 10" x22"	$120.00	$1,200
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Greetings!
It's fun to be back in the swing of things again! Without further ado, here is this month's feature!

THIS MONTH'S SPOTLIGHT

1995 - 1c - FS-101 Doubled Die Obverse

Images from PCGS.com

Description: This coin offers a modern doubled-die specimen that is relatively affordable. Many quality examples of other DDOs are only available at four- or five-figure prices. However, thousands of this error have been found and certified at MS-66 and higher, with MS-68 examples auctioning for under $200. The doubling appears in the lettering on the obverse, with "Liberty" and In God We Trust" bearing the marks of Class V doubling, or pivot doubling--where the doubling action pivoted around a point on the coin, in this case the date (LincolnCentResource.com). Critical in confirming true doubling and refuting mechanical doubling is the absence of a "shelf-like" double. Note in "Liberty" how both sets of the letters maintain their roundedness, versus the doubled letters looking like a sharp and flat echo of the original letters.

Identifying Marks: Lincoln obverse, Lincoln Memorial reverse, 1995 mint mark, pivot doubling of *Liberty* and *In God We Trust*.

URS: Common
Book Value (PCGS)*:* $70 (MS-66); $100 (MS-67 RD); $175 (MS-68 RD); $4,600 (MS-69 RD)
Auction Value:
PCGS-Certified
$65 (MS-66 RD, Feb '21); $156 (MS-67 RD, Feb '21); $168 (MS-68 RD, Feb '21); $3,001 (MS-69 RD, Jan '21)
NGC-Certified
$456 (MS-66 RD, Dec '20); $81 (MS-67 RD, Oct '20); $192 (MS-68 RD, Feb '21); $1,980 (MS-69 RD, July '19)

As always, feel free to email me at mont.toronto@gmail.com with questions, comments, or feedback.
- Mont Toronto

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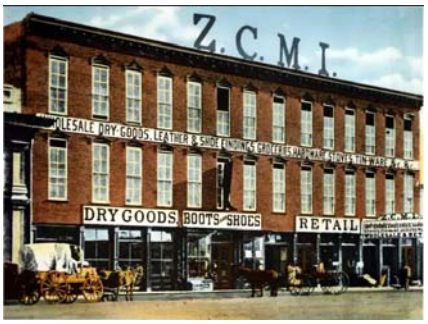
EDITOR'S MESSAGE

April 2021 Mercantile/Co-op Research

In this edition of the Mint Master I have attempted to locate what information is available about the Fairview Utah Mercantile and Co-op. There are literally dozens of Mercantiles and co-op's that operated in the late 1800's and a few even after the turn of the century in both Utah and Idaho. Most had ties to the Mormon Church but a few operated independently. Those however had very similar operations to the Mormon establishments. Of course, most of you are aware of the Zions Co-operative and Mercantile Institute (ZCMI) which survived as a Utah department store until a few years ago. Even for this well known establishment which issued both scrip and tokens in the late 19th century, very little is known as to the exact items and how much and how many were issued.

When researching these mercantiles some have non-existent information except for the knowledge of what their surviving artifacts and scrip tell us. Even locating historical pictures of the buildings is a challenge. There are indeed many gaps in the information and even the internet which holds everything is sometimes blank.

This year I am attempting to locate as much information regarding these co-ops as possible and discuss their various operations. Sometimes the information is vague, contradictory, or worse, many even be incorrect. If any of you have information that could help in my research please feel free to contact me. I would be grateful for any tidbit of information.



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#

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COVER INFORMATION

This months cover displays various scrip from both Utah and Idaho Mercantiles and Co-Op's.
The U.O.M &B/ Co. of Logan stands for -
"The United Order of Manufactures & Builders"

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Klaus Dieter Gurgel

Jan. 10, 1944 ~ March 12, 2021

Klaus Dieter Gurgel (January 10th, 1944 – March 12th, 2021) was born in Berlin, Germany, during World War II. The hospital in which he was born was bombed days after his birth. His mother, Anna ("Omi"), would tell harrowing stories of her experiences raising a newborn during those difficult and war-torn times. As his family was recovering financially, they owned a small kiosk that would sell alcoholic beverages. In fact, his family would distill hard apple cider in their basement. During his youth, Klaus would often sample this product, as he said, "not to get drunk, but to get. . .elevated." The phrase "get elevated" has become one of many "Klaus-isms" or family jokes. As a boy, Klaus would staff his family kiosk, and learned at an early age that the longer he could keep customers present through conversation, the more they would buy. Thus, Klaus developed "the gift of gab" early in life. If you ever ran into Klaus at the grocery store, you may have (reluctantly) received of this gift.

Klaus' life had a profound pivot when he was sixteen years old. He had a class assignment to do a report on a topic of his choice. He wanted to talk about America, but his teacher, who had no obvious religious affiliation, commented that the topic was too broad and that he needed to focus on something more specific, like an American religion. Klaus had a classmate who was a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Knowing that this Church had a restored origin in American, he chose the Church as his topic. Ever a scholar, he took his topic seriously, sought out the missionaries, and read the Book of Mormon. He soon chose to be baptized and join the Church, which fundamentally changed the course of his life. Clyde Bench, a missionary who was integral to Klaus' introduction to the Church, became a lifelong friend.

After his graduation from high school, Klaus' hard-wired "wanderlust" took him to England for a study abroad. He attended church services at his new found religion, and was immediately drawn to the young lady playing the piano, Ruth Lassig. Ruth had travelled from Salt Lake to England to help her parents who were serving a mission there. This was a "love at first sight" story, and was the beginning of what would eventually lead to a 54-year marriage. In her memoirs, Ruth wrote that Klaus' "cheeks had been scrubbed so much he just glowed." After attending a fireside that evening, Klaus and Ruth planned to meet later on Wednesday of that week. They had arranged to meet at 5:00 p.m. Klaus arrived at 7:00 p.m. while Ruth had waited two hours to see him. This would begin a lifelong pattern of Ruth waiting for Klaus!

Klaus emigrated from Germany to come to America and be with Ruth. He was hosted by a family in Idaho, where he worked on a farm as a “German cowboy” during his first summer in the United States. When he was able to move to Salt Lake City, he used the only dollars in his pocket to buy Ruth a bouquet of flowers. Klaus proposed to Ruth back in England on their third date. After two years of persistence (perhaps the only time Klaus waited for Ruth) they were married in the Salt Lake Temple on October 16th, 1964.

Klaus enrolled at the University of Utah, primarily to better learn English. He loved learning, and higher education expanded his mental horizon. He went on to earn a bachelor’s and master’s degrees in Geography, and pursued a PhD in Geography at Syracuse University. While attending graduate school in upstate New York, Klaus’ love for Church history deepened. As part of his research, he worked with the Church to survey those who attended the Hill Cumorah pageant and map the distances travelled for those who attended. Following his formal studies, he was hired at Weber State in Ogden, UT, to teach Geography, which he continued as an adjunct professor from 1978 until after his retirement. He was always a professor at heart.

Dad’s love of learning was communicated to his children. He spent countless hours reading to each of his children when they were young. We would read in the “blue chair,” a rocking recliner that became tattered with time well spent. Dad loved to read and collect things – books, newspapers, magazines. . . coins, basketball cards, stamps, ties, and paintings! He was a member of the Utah Numismatic Society and was recently honored by winning a coin design contest. His design featured historic Cove Fort, and the Numismatic Society recently minted the coin.

In the early 1980’s during difficult economic times, Klaus was unable to maintain employment in Geography and meet the family’s financial needs. Unemployed, he had a career shift and became a sales representative for college textbook publishers. Due to mergers, those companies included, Mosby, Saunders, and ultimately, Elsevier. While this was not Klaus’ first professional choice, he resiliently excelled in this field. His work allowed him to personally interact with college professors, primarily in Nursing, throughout the intermountain west. He earned “Representative of the Year” distinction for the company, and nearly always exceeding his annual goals. His companies provided travel incentives for meeting those goals, which in turn, provided some of our cherished family vacations.

Dad loved people. Soon after meeting someone, Dad would often know, and remember, very specific details about that person’s life – where they came from and where they lived, how many children they had, where they went to school, their grade point average. This was one of Klaus’ most endearing qualities. Going with him to his favorite restaurants, like Maddox in Perry, UT, was like going with a celebrity. Employees would flock to him, and would never make him wait more than just a few minutes to be seated! He was also an adopted member of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and enjoyed his associations with that group. He also served in many capacities in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and found a lifetime of joy in his membership.

Of all the people Dad loved, he loved his family first and foremost. He was eager to talk about his three children and proud of each of their accomplishments. An interesting thing happened to dad whenever a grandchild was born. His heart was softened with each grandchild, and that child became the focus of his attention, conversations, and official nicknames. In the latter years of his life, it was not uncommon for Dad to be with multiple family members on any given day.

Klaus was preceded in death by his beloved wife Ruth, and parents, Karl Richard and Anna. After nearly three years of waiting for him, Klaus and Ruth have now been reunited. He is survived by his three children, RuthAnne (Brian) Noel, Heidi (Steve) Nestel, and Richard (Kristie) Gurgel, 12 grandchildren, and 5 great grandchildren; and brother, Bernd. We are grateful for the compassionate care of Harmony Hospice care and the workers at Solstice Senior Living as well as the many friends Dad made while living there. We will all deeply miss Klaus.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, March 27, 2021 at 11:00am at Larkin Sunset Lawn, 2350 E. 1300 S., Salt Lake City. A viewing will be on Friday, March 26, from 6-8:00pm and Saturday, March 27, from 9:30-10:30am both at the mortuary. Interment will be at Larkin Sunset Lawn Cemetery.

UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115 **(CLOSED)**

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City. **(CLOSED)**

Quiz Answers

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **C**
4. **C**
5. **C**
6. **?**
7. **C**